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SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 4, 1851.

The Veto.

In the Senate, Mr. Shields presented an memorial from citizens of the state of Virginia and Pennsylvania, in favor of a grant of land for the improvement of the Illinois river.

Mr. Shields presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson county, praying for the passage of a law to authorize the Governor to appoint a commissioner to negotiate a loan for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Upon the present occasion I shall not trespass upon your patience by any lengthy remarks upon the various subjects presented for your consideration. The experience of the last year has been of a character to call for the exercise of the most patient forbearance and prudence on the part of the people and their public servants. Every department of the government has been subjected to the severest test, and I am happy to say that the result has been to demonstrate the strength and stability of our institutions. The people have exhibited a degree of patriotism and devotion to the principles of the constitution and the union, and a promptness in the discharge of every duty, which has been the theme of admiration throughout the civilized world, and which must inspire the hearts of every friend of liberty with the most lively gratitude to the Author of all good for the rich blessings which he has bestowed upon us as a nation. The general government has been called upon to meet the most extraordinary emergencies, and has been sustained by the unanimous voice of the people. The public credit has been tried by the most severe ordeal, and has come out of the furnace of adversity with additional brightness. The public treasury has been subjected to a pressure unexampled in the history of the country, and by the wise and judicious measures of the last session of congress, the public credit has been preserved unimpaired, and the treasury relieved from its embarrassments. The general government has been called upon to defend its territory against the unprovoked aggression of a foreign power, and the result has been to place the character of our country for military prowess upon a more elevated position than it ever occupied before. The general government has been called upon to protect the rights of the states, and in exchanging the paper currency for the constitutional currency of gold and silver, it has conferred the greatest benefit upon the states, by placing in their hands the means of relief against the depredations of broken banks and depreciated currency. Surplus revenue has been withheld from the states, and the general government has been enabled to sustain itself without the aid of direct taxation. Every state in the union has been blessed with the most abundant crops, and peace and plenty have been scattered with a liberal hand throughout our borders. Under the influence of these blessings, our population has increased with unexampled rapidity, our resources have been developed, our commerce and manufactures have been extended, and the general prosperity of the country has been advanced to a degree unprecedented in the history of any other nation. Our relations with all foreign powers are of the most friendly character, our commerce is respected in every sea, and our flag floats in triumph in every port in the known world. Such, fellow citizens, is a brief but correct picture of the general prosperity which has been vouchsafed to us as a nation, during the past year. In the midst of these general blessings, we have been called upon to mourn the loss of one of our fellow citizens, who has been removed by the hand of death from the high and responsible station which he occupied at the head of the government. In the midst of our rejoicings, he has been taken away, and we point to his grave as a striking admonition that in the midst of life we are in death. In the midst of our blessings, we are reminded that we are dependent upon the will of Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and controls the affairs of men. In the midst of our prosperity, we are taught that we are but creatures of a day, and that in the midst of life we are in death. In the midst of our blessings, we are reminded that we are dependent upon the will of Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and controls the affairs of men. In the midst of our prosperity, we are taught that we are but creatures of a day, and that in the midst of life we are in death.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the year ending on the 31st December last, were as follows, viz:

From customs	$11,169,290 00
From sales of public lands	4,971,420 74
From interest on bonds and notes of states	1,330,464 71
From dividends on stock in banks	1,765,000 00
From sundry persons on account of	
Land bonds	1,855,000 00
From incidental receipts	1,000,000 00
From repayments on account of	
Indian annuities	1,000,000 00
From premium on bonds and notes	1,000,000 00
From premium on bonds and notes	1,000,000 00
From premium on bonds and notes

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

The senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Hoge.

The following officers were appointed: Wm. Butler, secretary; Wm. B. Lawton, asst. sec'y; Mr. Bunce, engrossing clerk; Dr. Wyatt, asst. do.

The roll being called, the following senators answered to their names: Messrs. Hoge, Bunce, Grimsley, Reynolds, Semmes, Wyatt, Hall, Dickson, Porter, Pinckney, Bennett, Trumbull, Lee, Strode, Kinney, Walker, Whiteside, Logan, Miller.

On motion, the rules of last session were adopted for the government of the present.

On motion, the following standing committees were appointed, by the speaker, the learned gentleman conferring honors, that the most restrictive of the fair sex could not complain of the want of gallantry, as adopted by the present senate, which will be seen:

Mr. Whiteside offered the following:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Illinois, in general assembly convened, That the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, to which the constitution and laws of every state can and ought to conform; and that the oath of office imposed by the constitution of the United States upon senators and representatives, and all executive and judicial officers, "to support this constitution," does not import support to any thing else contained in it, unless it be the means of carrying it into effect.

Resolved, That the several states composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by compact under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self government; and that whensoever the general government assumes powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, its co-states forming as to itself, the other party to the compact; that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the undelegated powers of the general government are reserved to the states and to the people, as well for the preservation of the individual rights of their citizens, as for the management of their general concerns; that the limitation of the powers of government and of the rights of the people, which are found in the constitution of the United States, were made not to enumerate the powers which are granted, but the powers which are reserved, and to leave no pretext for claiming more than those granted; for claiming, as granted, powers which are not delegated, nor for setting up any opinion of our own, in opposition to a fair interpretation of the letter of the constitution; that the government created by this compact is not the exclusive or final judge of the powers delegated to itself, since its discretion, and not the constitution, would be the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the several states composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by compact under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self government; and that whensoever the general government assumes powers not delegated by the compact, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, its co-states forming as to itself, the other party to the compact; that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

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Plows! Plows!

THE undersigned has formed an important connection with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, and is now prepared to sell at manufacturers' prices, the celebrated

DOUBLE CURVED STEEL-MOULD PLOW,

in order to introduce it into general use. It is a plow extensively used in the Western States, and is considered by any other plow now in use. It runs very steadily, plows all kinds of soils satisfactorily, is light and easy to the team. Having purchased one of these plows, I am willing to warrant it to give satisfaction, and will leave it for trial with any farmer who will call at my store. Having had one of these plows in use for the last season, I am prepared to say that it is a plow of which the country may well be proud. It is a plow that will not choke in the most adhesive soil, and will not scour in the most sandy soil. It is a plow that will enter to the proper depth with a light draft, and will not require the team to walk a crooked furrow in order to keep the plow in the ground. It is a plow that will not require to be turned over at the end of the furrow, but will run back in the furrow it has just made. It is a plow that will not require the mould-board to be scraped, and will not require the share to be sharpened more than once in a season. It is a plow that will not require the mould-board to be greased more than once in a day. It is a plow that will not require the share to be taken off to be sharpened more than once in a week. It is a plow that will not require the share to be taken off to be sharpened more than once in a week. It is a plow that will not require the share to be taken off to be sharpened more than once in a week.

JOHN UHLER.

Springfield, January 11th, 1858.

"We certify that we have recently used the above plows, manufactured by Mr. John Uhler, and we believe they are all "Together" together he may offer plows to the public for sale and use. We cheerfully recommend them to the public.

WILLIAM T. LAWSON,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
A. S. SHORT,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN W. BOA,
ISAAC HANNA,
JOHN MCCLELLAN,
PHILIP WAY.

Springfield, Jan. 18th, 1858.—wtf. [Journal & Farmer copy]

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA REMEDY FOR

THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF BLOOD, in the use of which, for the last twenty years, the proprietor has been constantly receiving voluntary testimonials of its unparalleled efficacy in the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, and in every variety of disease in which the blood is contaminated, or the system reduced below the standard of health. Such a remedy has long been required by the afflicted, and the proprietor feels confident that the Sarsaparilla he now offers to the public will entirely realize all that has been promised in its behalf. It is a concentrated extract of the best vegetable alterative known, and is so prepared that the most delicate female or child may take it with perfect safety. It is the only remedy known which can be relied upon with certainty for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Inflammation, Female Weakness, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Female Irregularities, and all diseases originating in a disordered state of the blood or system.

Prepared and sold only by CORNELIUS BIGLER, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists everywhere.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Great Remedy for

CONSUMPTION,

AND THE MOST SPEEDY REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN For Asthma of every stage, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spasmodic Affections, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain in the Side, Breast, &c., and all other diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

A very important attribute over which this "Balsam" has obtained a world-wide fame, is the fact that

IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM,

in this complicate it to the most delicate child or infant with perfect safety. Time has proved its wonderful healing virtues, which are palpable to the most casual observer. Even in the first stages of Consumption, when the lungs are first attacked, a few bottles will restore it to the healthy action. In all cases, where the disease has assumed a settled form, and the lungs are already tubercular, this Balsam will relieve the distressing cough, and by its healing power will prolong life, and make the patient comfortable. Even those who have been pronounced incurable, and given up by their friends, have been restored to health by the use of this Balsam.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
JOHN WISTAR & CO.,
No. 126 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Sold in Springfield by Wm. Corneau & Co., Wm. Corneau & Co., Wm. Corneau & Co.,